



THURSDAY EVENING, MAR. 3, 1910.

THE House of Delegates will hold a meeting in Richmond tonight to consider the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. It is hoped the matter will be seriously considered before final action is taken. The Gazette has advocated an income tax for the reason that it is the easiest, raised and falls upon those most able to bear it, the method of imposing and collecting such a tax is a delicate and serious matter. Where the question of state rights is at issue the several states should thoroughly safeguard such rights and be more than careful how they delegate them to the federal government, which those now in control seem over anxious to centralize. Then should the federal government be given power to levy and collect a tax on incomes of \$5,000 and more it could easily take to itself the power to levy and collect such a tax on incomes of \$100 or more. Such tax by the government would interfere seriously with the levying and collection of taxes by the several states. Says the Richmond News Leader on the subject:

This amendment embodies the very spirit of centralization in that, if adopted, it will give to the general government the indirect, it is true, but none the less absolute and unrestrained power to control the finances or financial affairs of the states by means of this ever available method of taxation. It proposes or authorizes the government to levy and collect a tax on incomes "from whatever source derived." It would under this amendment be competent for the government to tax the state bonds, as municipal or county bonds, what it did with the tax on bank notes—tax them absolutely out of existence by a pretense of raising revenue. The tax on state bank notes never yielded a penny to the general government; it simply destroyed the power of the bank to issue notes. Since the foundation of the government, or rather since centralization became fashionable, its taxing power has ever been the most fruitful source of abuse and the most facile and potent weapon with which to attack the rights of states and concentrate all the powers of government in the hands of the central authority.

Another feature of the proposed amendment is that if the government is empowered to levy and collect a small income tax it can augment that tax and will and so raise sufficient money to gratify the every wish of the increasing extravagance of each succeeding republican administration. In a strong article against the measure recently written Mr. Raleigh C. Minor says:

The legislatures of the states are asked to confide to that largely alien body, Congress, the power practically to wipe out or cripple the borrowing power of their states and cities, in order to relieve Congress of an embarrassing deficit induced by its own evil policy, and which it could easily remedy in a year or two, if it chose to recede from that policy. There is a certain impudent audacity in this request of the republican leaders that throws the only gleam of honor over the situation that this paper has been able to invoke.

As stated in the beginning of this article the legislature should be slow in surrendering its inalienable right.

DISPATCHES from Berlin show that German officials have contracted the "yellow peril" malarial which has raged in the United States since the close of the war between Russia and Japan. The Tullons, who have for many years been dreaming of placing the globe under the sphere of German influence, are having their ardor cooled somewhat by a nightmare which has been visited from the celestial empire wherein thirty million Mongolians are seen on the warpath. This picture may be intended for a check valve to the Kaiser, who occasionally appears as a disturber of the peace in Europe. China, like the late Southern Confederacy, merely seems to be let alone. She is not aggressive and seems merely to desire to hold her own. There has been considerable land-grabbing in China during past years, and England, France, Germany and Italy Japan have helped themselves to portions of the flowery kingdom. The yellow man may wake up one day and expel the conquerors, and should he do so he will only be reclaiming his own.

THE nomination of Henry O. Stuart, of Russell county, for Congress, in the North district, is taken to mean that the democrats of the district propose to make a great contest for the election of a democrat in that district to replace Congressman Siemp, who for the last several years (along with his father) has been the solitary republican from Virginia in this delegation from this state. Mr. Stuart is one of the strongest men in his district and one of the ablest in the state and should win in the election next fall. He will be elected to Congress he will be one of the strongest men in the gubernatorial race three years hence—should he enter that race.

DRUNKENNESS in the District of Columbia will be treated as a misdemeanor if a bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Gallinger becomes a law. This is the best way to handle the liquor

question. In years gone by when the late Dr. J. B. Johnson was mayor of Alexandria, he directed the police to arrest and lock up every man seen drunk on the streets of the city. The result was that a drunken man was a rare avis in Alexandria.

AT A MEETING of the stockholders in Harrisonburg yesterday of the Rockingham H. res and Colt Show Association it was decided to go into liquidation which means that there will be no horse show held here this summer. The horse show business has been overdone in Virginia and it is time that some of them should be called off.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette, Washington, March 3.)

A broadside against the administration's interstate commerce bill, as reported from the committee on interstate commerce, was fired today by Senators (unanimous) and Clapp (rep. Minn.). In a minority report the two western senators condemn the measure unreservedly, contending that it creates a useless court, reduces the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission and fails to properly regulate the railroads or to protect the public. They made the startling statement that the bill neither prevents the combination nor the over-capitalization of railroads. The plan proposed by these two sections of the bill that were supposed to abolish those evils (and do so its friends claim) are declared by the minority report to be ineffective. They recommend that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given the power to prescribe a relation between rates. Without this power the committee between the various communities, especially in the western country, it is asserted, for commercial advantage will never be satisfactorily adjusted.

The news from the bedside of Representative Perkins, of New York, is a little more encouraging this morning. His nights are now nearly all restful ones and his power to resist the disease, that has attacked him for the past two weeks, is slowly increasing.

The refusal of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger to allow A. O. Shaw, former law officer of the forest service, to practice before the interior department threatens to add another scandal to the existing Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Representative Page and Senator Overman and Simmons, of North Carolina, who have espoused the cause of Shaw, are continuing opening up the matter in Congress. They have made ineffectual attempts to have the president reverse Ballinger's order barring Shaw, but have succeeded in interesting Senator Root, who is today working with the department of justice and determining the status of the dismissed law officer. President Taft, in refusing to interfere, let it be known that he considers Shaw responsible, partly, at least, for the attacks on the interior department and the administration which appeared in newspapers and magazines when the row was at its height.

The imperial government of Peking has designated Hsu Chien, Han Shih Yung, Chin Shao Cheng and Li Fang to represent China at the international conference on prisons reform which is to be held in Washington next September. The State Department was notified today by dispatches from the legation at Peking. More than a score of dispatches were received at the State Department today from American cotton seed oil manufacturers requesting the State Department to make representation to the French government regarding the proposed increase of duty on American cotton seed oil. The bill is now before the French legislature. The same duty is also one of the obstacles in the way of the tariff agreement between France and the United States.

Scientists, educators, and other benefactors of humanity are busy today discussing the latest Rockefeller benevolence which is wider in scope than anything of its nature that has ever been proposed, and which out-Carnegies the Laird of Skibo. Without a dissenting voice, they declare in favor of the proposal, and they will lend it all the support they can command in Congress.

The following is William H. Taft's record as president for one year: Traveled 20,688 miles by railroad and 5,000 by automobile; visited thirty states and two territories; made 348 speeches, (Roanoke, Va., in his last year as executive, made only 242); appointed 6,917 federal officers; sent 18 messages to Congress; lost seven pounds; weighed 326 on March 4, 1909, and 319 on March 3, 1910; secured enactment of a new tariff law; took initial step looking to prosecution of the beef trust; overhauled customs funds at New York; discharged three federal officers—Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, Associate Forester O. W. Price, and Law Officer A. W. Shaw; installed an inquiry into the high cost of living; forced the abdication of President Zelaya, dictator of Nicaragua; shook hands with President Diaz on Mexican soil.

This promises to be a bad year for the honesty. The Department of Agriculture, which has hit the fly some rather hard rap in the past, is planning to inaugurate a country-wide crusade against him as soon as spring opens. Hundreds of scientists aided by all the laborers, all the ill-smelling drugs and chemicals, and all the cruel screens and mechanical killers that can be pressed to service, will make a concerted attack upon the familiar pest for the purpose of driving him out of existence.

While the action of Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, in stating to a House committee that the passage of a certain bill would bring a large fee to him and afterwards explaining that he did not mean it has caused much gossip, there is no present indication that the matter will be given attention by the Senate. The procedure would be for some member to introduce a resolution calling for a committee of inquiry, but as the case stands, Davis has denied that he has done anything open to criticism. The matter will be ignored unless there should be future developments that would seem to call for action.

Professors Gannett and Tittman of the Coast and Geodetic Survey will tomorrow appear before the House naval affairs committee to show the Congressman Perry's proofs of the north pole discovery. A subcommittee met today and decided to ask the scientists to show them. If the proofs or documents are satisfactory, one of the several bills that have been introduced to reward Perry for his achievement will be recommended for passage.

It is said to be the intention of several democratic senators and representatives to stir up a row in Congress unless the president reverses a decision he has made upholding Secretary Ballinger in refusing to allow A. C. Shaw to prosecute patent claims before the Interior Department.

There is no clue to the robbers who stole jewelry valued at nearly \$20,000 from the residence of Mrs. Isam Hornsby at 1715 1st street.

A bill authorizing the postmaster general to enter into contracts with steamship lines between this country and South America, Japan, China, the Philippines and Australia, was recommended for passage by the Senate committee on commerce today. It was introduced by Senator Gallinger. Assurance was given the committee that the passage of the bill would result in the establishment of mail lines to South America and Australia. The cost of the new lines to the government is estimated at \$3,000,000 a year, which will be taken from the profits of ocean mail service.

President Taft signed today a proclamation granting to Austria Hungary the minimum tariff under the new law, a satisfactory arrangement having been reached by the two governments particularly with reference to the rate of duty on cotton seed oil. This leaves only France among the European countries of importance with which an agreement is yet to be reached. Ambassador Jusserand is now conducting negotiations with the tariff experts of the State Department in this connection.

The House committee on merchant marine and fisheries today began hearings on the Burke bill which provides for the licensing of vessel stations and severe punishment for sending bogus distress signals, interference with government messages and other infractions of rules of the air.

Sixty-first Congress.

(Second Session.)

Washington, March 3.

SENATE.

Senator Cummings today presented to the Senate one of the minority reports on the administration bill to create a commerce court and amend the interstate commerce laws. It was signed by Senators Cummings and Clapp, both leading progressive republicans.

Senator Cummings requested that the report be printed in the Record, which was done.

Senator Hale later said the majority report should be printed in the same number of the Record. He wanted Mr. Cummings to withhold his report.

Senator Cummins said Senator Elkins is absent from the city and cannot file his report until late in the week.

Senator Hale said "the benefits of the two reports can be better appreciated if presented together."

Senator Cummings said the majority report is intended to be brief. He would defer printing his report in the Record. "I would not impair my own report," said Mr. Cummings, "by admitting that it could not stand comparison with the other."

Senator Newlands said he would file a report on the proposition to give railroads a federal license and desired it printed with the others.

The first big feature of President Taft's legislative program, the postal savings bank bill, was put on final trial in the Senate today and before argument a conclusive vote will be taken on the measure and all pending amendments. The indications are that it will have a comfortable majority, the chief opposition to the bill coming from democrats who regard the legislation as unnecessary to long. The New England republicans will support the bill under protest to please the president and the western progressives will accept the measure as better than nothing.

The postal savings banks bill was taken up at the first opportunity today, pending amendment being that offered by Senator Page to create a reserve fund to pay for losses and meet interest requirements when accumulated money cannot be paid at remunerative rates. The amendment was modified so that the fund would only offset "overages and losses" the words "to establish an adequate reserve" being eliminated.

Senator Furman said provision should be made for a reserve. The government, he said, was going into the banking business and a reserve was essential to its success and protection. He did not regard the pending bill satisfactory and predicted that the operation would prove a failure. He believed all the funds should be invested in government, state and municipal bonds. He pronounced the Smoot amendment a mere makeshift to make the measure unconstitutional.

Senator Cummings renewed his motion to strike out the adequate reserve provision. He attacked the other feature of the Page amendment fixing the minimum rate of interest at two and one fourth per cent and empowering the trustees to raise the rate to cover charges, losses and the reserve, if necessary.

The Cummins amendment was adopted, 38 yeas, 31 nays.

The vote clearly indicated that the progressives and rear-progressive, acting with the democrats, will be able to prevent amendments calculated to remove the funds from communities where collected.

"When this bill is put into practical operation," said Senator Elkins, "there must be at least fifty thousand additional postoffice employees to handle the banking business. That would be one extra employee for each postoffice."

HOUSE.

A charge that the directors of the Merchant Marine League have entered into a conspiracy to intimidate members of Congress who are opposed to ship subsidy and that foreign ship owners have entered into a conspiracy to influence members who favor ship subsidy, was made by Mr. Steierson (rep. Minn.), today and he demanded an investigation.

Mr. Steierson declared that detectives had been put on his trail and that he had been threatened. The resolution was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Dr. Fritch Declared Guilty

Detroit, Mich., March 3.—The jury in the trial of Dr. George A. Fritch, charged with manslaughter, in connection with the death of Marjorie Millman, whose mutilated body was found in Egoe creek last Labor Day, returned a verdict finding the physician guilty this afternoon after two hours deliberation.

Seine Rising Again

Paris, March 3.—The continued rainfall has raised the level of the River Seine to 21 feet 5 inches, almost equaling the flood maximum of 1882. The water is again pouring into the mouths of the sewers.

Negro Held.

Dallas, Texas, March 3.—Allan Brooke the negro charged with assaulting a little two-year-old girl, was taken from the courtroom where he was being tried and lynched by a mob of two thousand men, today.

Today's Telegraphic News

From Richmond

(Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.)

Richmond, Va., March 3.—By a vote of 35 to 8 the Senate again today declined to take up the Strode enabling act out of its regular order. Strode announced that he would renew the motion daily. Unexpectedly the R. F. & P. By. does not seem a bit disposed to surrender its ancient exclusive charter. It was published a few days ago that the company had practically agreed to such surrender. A determined fight in the legislature seems to be brewing.

Senator Halsey of Lynchburg, answers at length Speaker Byrd's objections to the federal income tax amendment which the House will take up at tonight's session.

World-Wide Panic Predicted.

London, March 3.—A world-wide disorganization of the money market is believed inevitable by the financiers of London—the world's financial center—as the result of the evident impossibility of passing the budget for the current fiscal year before the end of the year.

The disorganization, it is predicted today, will come when the income tax and other taxes are finally legalized. This will compel thousands of persons who have held back their taxes in hope of escaping final payment and have invested their tax money, to remove this money from investment. The amount involved will run far into the millions, and its sudden withdrawal will have a depressing effect throughout the world.

Last night's debate in the House of Commons showed conclusively that it will be impossible to pass a budget before the end of the fiscal year. Thousands of tax-payers who, under pressure from the revenue department, have already paid their taxes are threatening proceedings to recover on the ground of the lack of authorization of the taxes, to prevent which it is probable the government will reimburse them without suit.

It is estimated that the arrears in taxes, due to the failure to pass the budget, will exceed \$100,000,000 by March 31, a large part of which will be permanently lost.

Premier Asquith continued his role of a political enigma today by announcing in the House of Commons that the budget will be passed immediately after the passage of the resolution for the limitation of the House of Lords veto power.

The rejection of this resolution by the Lords, the premier added, would be the signal for the immediate resignation of the government. As it is a foregone conclusion that the Lords will reject the resolution, the promise of the passage of the budget is generally construed as meaningless.

Conditions in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 3.—On the action to be taken this afternoon by the common and select councils of Philadelphia will rest the industrial peace of this city.

Unless councils can devise some plan for an immediate settlement of the present street car strike, a general walk-out of 100,000 union men has been ordered to begin at midnight Friday. While it is not believed this number of men will respond, unions representing 14,000 of them have already signified their intention of obeying the call for the strike.

In an interview with the representatives of the United Business Men's Association, Mayor Reubens admitted last night that the machine politicians and leaders had been urging him to arbitrate with the strikers. He maintained that he would not consent to arbitration and declared he would go to the point of breaking with the organization before he would change his present attitude.

The War in Nicaragua.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, via wireless to Colon, March 3.—The movement of the provisional army against Managua has been a total failure, according to messages received today. Strengthened by the five hundred Indian soldiers, the Madriz forces engaged Olanorero near Toluca and he is believed to have been completely routed. Provisional officials are losing hope and are talking of again asking the administration at Washington to interfere. Dispatches received early today say General Olanorero escaped from Toluca with only a handful of natives and a few Americans and that his entire army was literally cut to pieces, hundreds being killed and wounded.

Asked for a Clean Shirt

Limerge, France, March 3.—Louis Gignere is to be allowed the luxury of a clean shirt before being put to death for the murder of Louise Schmidt. Gignere was condemned to death today and when asked by the judge what he had to say, he uttered the crowded court-room by asking whether he could not have a clean shirt. "I have worn the shirt I now have on ever since my arrest last September," he answered. "Well, we will see that you have a clean shirt," said the judge.

To Honor Roosevelt.

London, March 3.—The highest civic honor in the power of London to bestow will be conferred upon Mr. Roosevelt upon his visit here. The common council unanimously decided today to present the ex-president with the "freedom of the city" the official document for which will be given him in a golden casket at the luncheon to be tendered him by the council. Such an honor is rarely conferred, and it is coveted more than highly decorations. Ex-President Grant was one of the few men so honored.

The Fog at New York

New York, March 3.—The heavy smoke-like fog that has enshrouded New York and most of the Eastern seaboard since Sunday absolutely cut up traffic and about the city today. After lift off for an hour yesterday it settled down thicker than ever and today only the venturesome ferry boats are navigating the rivers, and they crawl through the waters with fog horns and bells sounding with no regard to schedule.

Fairbanks at Buckingham Palace

London, March 3.—Former Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks was cordially received by King Edward at Buckingham Palace today, the monarch greeting the distinguished Indianan audience that lasted more than an hour. Mr. Fairbanks was accompanied by Ambassador Whitelaw Reid who introduced him to the king.

The Market.

Georgetown, D. C., March 3, Wheat 110-125

The Legislature.

SENATE.

In the Senate yesterday the work of advancing second reading bills was completed and several measures were finally passed which had previously been pushed along as unimportant matters. One of the latter was the bill continuing the present appropriation for a monument on the battlefield at Gettysburg and adding \$40,000 in addition, the money not to be used for two years.

As the result of what is said to have been a compromise the Senate committee on fish and game reported favorably the Wickham Byrd bill providing for the straightening of the lines of the Bay survey in Warwick county. The proposed lines are not the same as those advocated by the commission of fisheries and it is said cannot be effectively policed for the money which the state receives from the James river, but at the same time they are recognized as putting the proposition in better shape as regards keeping the encroaching plant life off the natural rock, and at all events, it can be shown that there is nothing sacred about the Bay lines.

The Byrd bill on the same subject, in the House, is on the calendar without recommendation of any kind. It follows the Lee lines.

By a vote of 25 to 8 the Senate decided to consider the Strode bill, referring the question of statewide prohibition to the vote of the people.

Bills were passed:

To raise the tax on the recordation of certain deeds.

To alter the law relative to the tax on collateral inheritances.

To empower the boards of supervisors of any county to expend annually a sum of money for the purpose of promoting agriculture in that county.

To authorize the payment of money to infants in certain cases.

To amend the law in relation to how a minister is authorized to celebrate the rites of marriage.

To create a state board of law examiners.

To amend the law in reference to proceedings before a commission to ascertain insanity.

HOUSE.

The House continued its work of putting local and unimportant bills through their final reading and reached the end of this part of the calendar. Later it advanced all the bills of this class which were on their second reading, and more roll calls are ahead for today.

The House passed the Williams banking bill providing for official inspection of all the state banks. These institutions will, if the bill passes the Senate, be put upon an equal footing with national banks, which, it is generally believed, have acquired a prestige because of the rigid inspection given to them by the federal government.

The Holland tax commission bill, alias the King bill, alias the committee substitute, was reported from the House committee on finance with an amendment which adds to the commission the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House and the chairman of the Senate and House finance committees. As it passed the Senate the bill makes the body consist of the governor, the chairman of the State Corporation Commission and a tax expert.

Dr. Stephenson, member from James City county, led a successful fight against the bill establishing a state board of chiropractors' examiners, and the bill was dismissed from the calendar.

The House decided to meet tonight to consider the income tax amendment to the federal constitution.

The following House bills were passed:

Regulating the price of textbooks in Virginia.

Authorizing supervisors to take charge of the state's interest in county roads.

Providing a reduction of four days a month for good behavior for jail convicts working on the roads.

Allowing as few as six people to witness an electrocution.

Authorizing the board of supervisors of Fauquier county to pay W. G. Coates damages caused by the breaking down of a bridge.

Providing for the condemnation by cities of abandoned or unused and neglected burying grounds and making disposition of the remains.

Prohibiting the use of opium in the manufacture of cigarettes.

Allowing counties to appropriate money in aid of military companies.

The House then passed the Senate bill governing the payment of the library fund.

The finance committee's substitute for the bill regulating state depositories came up and was under discussion when the House adjourned. It embraces the terms of the new system as proposed by Senator Lassiter and as already printed. State bonds are to be deposited as security for state deposits, instead of making the banks give trust company bonds, as at present. Any bank may become a depository.

At its meeting yesterday, the Senate committee on roads and internal navigation heard an extensive discussion of the Rison bill, defining a full train car to be required on railroads. An unfavorable report was given to the bill.

The Saunders bill, providing that all railroads shall have up-to-date safety appliances was reported favorably yesterday by the Senate committee on roads.

After a rather stormy career, the governor's bill, establishing a central board to direct the agricultural work of the state, was favorably reported last night from the House committee on finance. The committee on agriculture and mining previously reported this measure with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Suicide.

Philadelphia, March 3.—Amid all the elements of the dramatic and surrounded by his wife and three of his six children, Stephen Stueb, 36 years old, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid, in his little home, in the rear of No. 522 Poplar street, yesterday morning. He died a few minutes after being admitted to the Roosevelt Hospital. The man had been ill for several months, and for more than a year has had little or no work.

Colonel Thomas W. Bullitt, soldier, leading lawyer and financier, of Louisville, Ky., died at the Union Protestant Infirmary in Baltimore, Md., today from heart disease, superinduced by a stroke of paralysis.

DIED.

On Tuesday, March 1, 1910, at his home, 1020 Duke street, JEREMIAH JOSEPH, son of the late Timothy and Mary E. Ryan. Funeral from St. Mary's Church, Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.—(Washington, D. C., and Brooklyn, N. Y., papers please copy.)

DRY GOODS.

Woodward & Lothrop

New York—Washington—Paris

Women's Spring Suits

Women's Serge Coat Suits, new spring goods, with semi-fitting coats and full plaited skirts. Shown in navy blue, gray, tan, wistaria; also men's Suits in plain gray.

\$16.50 each.

Plain and Diagonal Serge Coat Suits; semi-fitting coats lined with pean de cygne; some are strictly tailored, while others have black moire collar; included are the one-button model, with full plaited skirt.

Special price, \$25 each.

Women's Coat Suits; some have detachable hand-embroidered collars, while others are strictly tailored. Included are plain herringbone, diagonal serge, navy blue, black, gray, tan, Roman blue, and two-toned effects. Coats are in 30 and 31 inch lengths.

\$32.50 each.

We also offer all our medium and winterweight suits at one-half and less than half regular price.

Third floor—G. S.

TOMORROW, FRIDAY, IS REMNANT DAY

This sale is comprehensive. It means odds and ends, short lengths, broken sizes and assortments. It means winter goods and garments and all of this season's production at low clearance prices. It also includes remnants of the new spring merchandise, affording opportunities to supply personal needs at very little expenditure of money.

STATEMENT

Citizens' National Bank

of Alexandria, Va., January 31, 1910.

OFFICERS:

President, Edward L. Daingerfield; Vice President, Carroll Pierce,
Richard M. Green, Cashier. E. E. Payne, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS:

J. C. Smoot, Edward L. Daingerfield, Jas. W. Roberts
Worth Hulsh, Carroll Pierce
M. A. Ahern, Urban S. Lambert

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans \$687,951.44	Capital \$100,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 100,000.00	Surplus 100,000.00
Bonds to secure U. S. Deposit 1,000.00	Undivided Profits 18,049.91
Other Bonds and Stocks 49,986.56	Circulation 95,850.00
Banking House & Real Estate 52,856.97	Deposits 722,469.73
Cash 46,441.96	U. S. Deposit 1,000.00
Due from Banks and Reserve Agents 99,132.71	
\$1,637,369.64	\$1,037,369.64

THE ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION.

Steps were taken yesterday in the Senate to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation in the District of Columbia. The bill for this purpose was introduced by Senator Gallinger and was referred to the committee on judiciary. The purpose of the foundation is to provide for a general organization to conduct philanthropic work along all lines. It is understood that the foundation will be endowed largely by John D. Rockefeller and that he takes this means to dispose of a large part of his enormous wealth. The incorporators named in the bill are John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Fred T. Gates, Jr., J. P. Morgan, Jr., and Charles O. Heydt. These incorporators are authorized to select associates, not to exceed a total of 25, and it is provided that there shall not be at any time less than five.

The Rockefeller Foundation, according to the bill, is organized to promote the well being and advance the civilization of the people of the United States and its possessions in foreign lands and for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge for the prevention and relief of suffering and promotion of any and all of the elements of human knowledge.

While drawn generally along the lines of the act incorporating the Carnegie Foundation, the Rockefeller bill goes much farther, since the Carnegie Foundation is designed chiefly to provide for scientific retirement and pensioning of superannuated teachers.

It was stated by Senator Gallinger yesterday that Mr. Rockefeller already had given away \$52,000,000 and that he was seeking a method of disposing of his fortune that would benefit mankind. The foundation is organized on lines similar to the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching. As